

CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (Currently Amended)

An image forming method comprising:

fixing an image formed by a toner on a record sheet in a nip ~~member~~ area formed by a pressurizing member which is ~~compressibly~~ contacted against a rotatable heating fixing ~~rotor~~ member having an elastic body layer formed on an endless periphery surface capable of orbitally moving and which creates locally a large distortion ~~occurred~~ in the elastic body layer in vicinity of outlet thereof,

wherein the toner includes at least two metal salts having different valence and has a relationship given by the Formula (1).

Formula (1)

$$2.0 \geq a \geq 0.1$$

$$1.0 \geq b \geq 0.01$$

$$7.5 \geq a/b \geq 1.1$$

wherein a (mass %) is defined as a content of a metal salt which is contained at a highest content in total toner mass and b (mass %) is defined as a content of a metal salt which is contained at a second-highest content in the total toner mass, and mass values of a and b represent anhydride reduced values.

2. (Currently Amended)

The image forming method of claim 1, wherein a surface layer of the rotatable heating fixing ~~rotor~~ member comprises a vulcanizate of a fluorine-containing rubber, which contains 3 to 50 parts by mass of lower molecular weight-tetra ethylene fluoride resin fine particles or polyfluoroalkylvinylether (PFA) resin fine particle per 100 parts by mass of fluorine-containing rubber.

3. (Currently Amended)

The image forming method of claim 2, wherein the surface layer of the rotatable heating fixing ~~rotor~~ member is provided with a polyfluoroalkylvinylether layer on a surface of a silicone rubber.

4. (Original)

The image forming method of claim 1, further comprising: forming an electrostatic latent image on an image support member and developing the electrostatic latent image formed on the image support member, with the toner.

5. (Currently Amended)

The image forming method of claim 1, further comprising: feeding the record sheet having the toner image transferred into the nip ~~member~~ area.

6. (Withdrawn and Currently Amended)

An image forming method comprising: fixing an image formed by a toner on a record sheet in a nip ~~member~~ area formed by a pressurizing member which is compressibly contacted against a rotatable heating fixing ~~rotor~~ member having an elastic body layer formed on an endless periphery surface capable of orbitally moving and which creates locally a large distortion occurred in the elastic body layer in vicinity of outlet thereof,

wherein the toner is one manufactured by salting out/fusing resin particles.

7. (Withdrawn)

The image forming method of claim 6, wherein the toner is prepared by forming toner particles contained in the toner in a water based medium and eliminating odor.

8. (Currently Amended)

~~The image forming method of claim 7,~~ An image forming method comprising:

fixing an image formed by a toner on a record sheet in a nip area formed by a pressurizing member which is contacted against a rotatable heating fixing member having an elastic body layer formed on an endless periphery surface capable of orbitally moving and which creates locally a large distortion in the elastic body layer in vicinity of outlet thereof,

wherein the toner is manufactured by salting out/fusing resin particles,

wherein the toner is prepared by forming toner particles contained in the toner in a water based medium and eliminating odor,

wherein the toner includes at least two metal salts having different valence and has a relationship given by the Formula (1):

Formula (1)

$$2.0 \geq a \geq 0.1$$

$$1.0 \geq b \geq 0.01$$

$$7.5 \geq a/b \geq 1.1$$

wherein a (mass %) is defined as a content of a metal salt which is contained at a highest content in total toner mass and b (mass %) is defined as a content of a metal salt which is contained at a second-highest content in the total toner mass, and mass values of a and b represent anhydride reduced values.

9. (Withdrawn and Currently Amended)

The image forming method of claim 7, wherein a surface layer of the rotatable heating fixing ~~rotor~~ member comprises a vulcanizate of a fluorine-containing rubber, which contains 3 to 50 parts by mass of lower molecular weight-tetra ethylene fluoride resin fine particles or polyfluoroalkylvinylether (PFA) resin fine particle per 100 parts by mass of fluorine-containing rubber.

10. (Withdrawn and Currently Amended)

The image forming method of claim 9, wherein the surface layer of the rotatable heating fixing ~~rotor~~ member is provided with a polyfluoroalkylvinylether layer on a surface of a silicone rubber.

11. (Withdrawn)

The image forming method of claim 6, further comprising: forming an electrostatic latent image on an image support member and developing the electrostatic latent image formed on the image support member, with the toner.

12. (Withdrawn and Currently Amended)

The image forming method of claim 6, further comprising: feeding the record sheet having the image into the nip ~~member~~ area.

13. (New)

The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the nip area is formed by a heating member and the rotatable heating fixing member.

14. (New)

An image forming method comprising:

fixing a toner image on a recording sheet by passing the recording sheet in a nip area formed by a heating member and a fixing belt capable of orbitally moving, wherein, the fixing belt is pressed by pressurizing members

from inside the orbitally moving so as to form the nip area between the pressurizing members,

wherein the toner includes at least two metal salts having different valence and has a relationship given by the Formula (1).

Formula (1)

$$2.0 \geq a \geq 0.1$$

$$1.0 \geq b \geq 0.01$$

$$7.5 \geq a/b \geq 1.1$$

wherein a (mass %) is defined as a content of a metal salt which is contained at a highest content in total toner mass and b (mass %) is defined as a content of a metal salt which is contained at a second-highest content in the total toner mass, and mass values of a and b represent anhydride reduced values.

15. (New)

The image forming method of claim 14, wherein a surface layer of the fixing belt comprises a vulcanizate of a fluorine-containing rubber, which contains 3 to 50 parts by mass of lower molecular weight-tetra ethylene fluoride resin fine particles or polyfluoroalkylvinylether (PFA) resin fine particle per 100 parts by mass of fluorine-containing rubber.

16. (New)

The image forming method of claim 15, wherein the surface layer is provided with a polyfluoroalkylvinylether layer on a surface of a silicone rubber.

17. (New)

The image forming method of claim 14, wherein the fixing belt is contact to the heating member so that the fixing belt is wound up by the heating member.

18. (New)

The image forming method of claim 14, wherein the heating member has an elastic layer and one of the pressurizing members is disposed in the upstream side of the transporting direction of the record sheet, presses against the endless belt at a point where the endless belt makes contact with the heating member, and said one of said pressurizing members comprises a layer which is softer than the elastic layer of the heating member.

19. (New)

The image forming method of claim 14, further comprising:

rotating the heating member,

wherein the fixing belt is driven to rotate at almost the same speed.

20. (New)

The image forming method of claim 14, wherein the heating member is a heating roller.